3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #117 Electronic R2-220xxxx

Online, 21 Feb – 03 Mar 2022

**Agenda item: 8.7.2.1**

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon**

**Title: [AT117-e][627][Relay] Remaining issues on control plane (Huawei)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This document is the report of the following email discussion:

* [AT117-e][627][Relay] Remaining issues on control plane (Huawei)

 Scope:

* Discuss emergency case for relay UE setting cause value

 Intended outcome: Report to CB session

 Deadline: Tuesday 2022-03-01 1200 UTC

The suggested deadline for companies' feedback: Monday W2, 2022-02-28 1200 UTC.

# 3 Discussion

On how the relay UE to set the cause value in its own msg3 when remote UE’s first RRC message triggers relay UE entering RRC\_CONNECTED state, there was no majority’s support on either specified solution, then it was agree to go with the direction of leaving it to relay UE’s implementation.

It is left to relay UE’s implementation on how to set cause value in its own msg3 when remote UE’s first RRC message triggers relay UE entering RRC\_CONNECTED state, with the possible exception of the emergency case (to be discussed offline).

However there were some comments on the emergency case. This offline was allocated for further discussion and clarification on that case.

Discussion:

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Xiaomi wonder if we leave it to relay UE implementation, the relay UE would have freedom to set any cause value (e.g. emergency). They do not think it is acceptable if the relay UE can set the emergency value by implementation. Ericsson have the same concern. Apple have the same concern.

Moderator understands the comment is whether relay UE is allowed to set the cause value as emergency which would be taken as higher priority access type. However, it is not clear what the real concern/negative impact would be.

On one hand, from network side, it may want to prioritize the access of relay considering the relay is to enhance the coverage and suppose to serve more than one remote UEs. And if the relay UE enters connected mode during path switch, it would be helpful to indicate high priority in msg3 to ensure network will accept the access. On the other hand, companies seems to think if relay UE sets the cause as emergency it may mislead network, resulting in invalid admission control. In this case, the solution could be limit relay UE not to set emergency as cause value. So we would like to check company views in the following questions.

**Question 1: Which option do companies prefer?**

* **Option 1: relay UE is allowed to set establishmentCause/resumeCause as any existing value including emergency;**
* **Option 2: relay UE is allowed to set establishmentCause/resumeCause as any existing value except emergency;**
* **Option 3: relay UE is allowed to set establishmentCause/resumeCause as any existing value, but can use emergency only when remote UE uses emergency**
* **Other options (please add here).**

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| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Qualcomm | See comments | First, I think it is necessary to clarify understanding on Monday’s outcome of discussion. Our understanding is:* No new PC5-RRC signaling is introduced to indicate cause value of remote UE
* Relay UE doesn’t have requirement to decode Msg3 of remote UE

If this understanding is correctly, it seems to imply that relay UE has no way to know cause value of remote UE. Then, Option 2 is the only choice (i.e., it is impossible for relay UE to use “emergency”, given it doesn’t even know which cause value remote UE is using) |
| InterDigital | Option 3 | We think the main concern during online is that the relay UE sets the cause value to emergency/high priority unnecessarily. In the context of leaving the cause value setting upto relay UE implementation, we think emergency/high priority should only be used when the remote UE uses emergency/high priority.We think there are different ways we can ensure the relay UE knows the cause value of the remote UE (even without new PC5-RRC signalling) and it is important that we prioritize proper functioning of the system, rather than focusing on simplifications at the relay UE. |
| Ericsson | Option 2 | First, after checking a bit the IAB history, it is indeed true that there is no limitation in setting up the establishmentCause/resumeCause by the IAB-MT. However, this agreement was made by keeping in mind that the IAB-MT is for all intents and purposes a network node. In this sense, the other network nodes (parent IAB or donor IAB) are able to figure out on whether the emergency cause was set for a real emergency or just to get the priority access.According to this, our main preference would be Option 2 (also given the QC explanation). However, we are also fine to accept Option 3 is majority is fine. |
| MediaTek | Option-2 or Option-1 | We have the same understanding as Qualcomm and Ericsson. Meanwhile, we think that Option-1 is equal to Option-2, since Relay UE doesn’t have requirement to decode Msg3 of remote UE, and it is up to Relay UE implementation. Maybe Option-2 and Option-1 can be merged as below without the indication of emergency: **Relay UE is allowed to set establishmentCause/resumeCause as any existing value**  |
| Xiaomi | Option 3 | Option 1 is not preferred since relay UE may set Emergency as cause value even if the access attempt from remote UE is for normal data transmission, e.g. MO-data.Option 2 is not preferred since remote UE may trigger emergency access attempt. If relay is not allowed to set emergency as cause value, the access attempt may be rejected, which result in remote UE’s emergency call is rejected.Option 3 is a compromised solution which can avoid the drawback of option 1 and 2, but also leave room for UE implementation in the case that remote UE’s access attempt is non-emergency.The remote UE can indicate relay UE when it set emergency as cause value in existing PC5 RRC message. Otherwise, remote UE doesn’t indicate relay UE.  |
| OPPO | Option 1 or Option 2 | We agree with Qualcomm that according to Monday’s discussion, **No PC5-RRC signalling will be introduced for cause value setting and relay UE doesn’t need to decode remote UE’s Msg3** which means Option 3 is not feasible (we interpret option-3 as an attempt to further introduce new signalling over PC5-RRC (regardless of using new or old message) or require relay UE to check MSG3 of remote-UE) !For option 1 and option 2, we are fine to follow majority view, and slightly prefer option 1 as an easy solution. |
| Lenovo, MotM | Option 2 or Option 3 | We prefer Option 2 with the assumption that since the network is aware that “emergency” can’t be used as a cause by a relay UE, it will prioritize all relay establishments, at least for access control purposes. This is a burden, but the network needs to live with it – given our agreements so far.Option 3 is still somewhat useful since reading Msg3 of remote is possible – Msg3 is not ciphered and therefore technically reading clear-text is possible, even though we do not generally specify such behaviour…but at least an implementation has this possibility. |
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**Question 2: Whether/how to capture the adopted option in Q1 in spec?**

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| Company | Comments and Suggestions |
| InterDigital | To ensure that emergency/high priority is not used unnecessarily, the specification can indicate that the relay UE can use any cause value, but only uses emergency/high priority cause value when the remote UE’s cause value is emergency/high priority.  |
| MediaTek | The specs just captures: “the cause value for establishmentCause/resumeCause is set by Relay UE by implementation” |
| OPPO | We agree with MediaTek. |
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# 4 Conclusion

TBD